

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

H. C. MERRICK, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1862.

The Blockade.

This community has for weeks been shut out from intercourse with the busy world, both in trade and in news, by the blockade produced by military operations. The inconvenience and embarrassments, and troubles produced by this isolation have been felt severely by all classes of society. We have been like the crew of a sailless, steamless, and careless ship, sleeping on the dull waters of a stagnant lake, when the winds are all locked up in their cave, and no life is visible in the waters or in the air. We are all playing the part of "Prometheus Bound," and are as motionless as the rock to which the fates have chained us, while the vulture of an ungratified rage for intelligence from the world without preys continually upon our souls. If we all feel the evil so deeply, perhaps we may as well contemplate the evils which would certainly afflict us in the event of a dissolution of the Union, if this noble sisterhood of States, should ever be doomed to endure the fate which YANCY, DAVIS and HARRIS, have so kindly assigned them. Imagine two, three, five, or a dozen petty governments, patched up out of the fragments of a broken Union, with an interminable series of wars breaking out at intervals of one, two and three years, and carrying with them a recurrence of blockades tenfold more oppressive than the one with which we now suffer, and then we may form a feeble and imperfect conception of the condition to which some of our humane citizens are seeking to reduce themselves and their children. What does disunion imply—disunion, the most hateful word in the vocabulary of hell? It means the suspension of mails and the interruption of social intercourse. It means the arrest of all trade and commerce, and the ruin and fearful suffering of millions. It means the planting of a strong military force at every town, city and landing on every river and border line in the land. It means a system of continual search and universal espionage. It means the establishment of military depots, and the restriction of every personal privilege. It means that every vessel which navigates our beautiful streams, intended by bounteous nature for free commerce, shall be mailed with iron, and armed to the teeth for deadly conflict at any moment. None but the obstinate and wilfully blind can fail to foresee that these would be the certain results of disunion. It needs no gift of prophecy to foretell these calamitous consequences, which will follow, unless we are to form an exception to all nations which have preceded us, and our history be destined to contradict the experience of all past ages. This nation must continue to be one if we hope for peace; it must be a unit and preserve its integrity at any cost. If we lose our nationality we lose everything that is worth preserving.

There will be one very striking characteristic in all subsequent blockades, and mail suspensions, in the event of a dissolution of the States, not possessed by the present one, and that will be their suddenness. A war may be brought to a close, and a treaty made, but the peace which will follow it, will be as treacherous as a sleeping tiger, as deceitful as the calm of a tropic sea. Hostilities will then break out like the explosion of a powder magazine, without a moment's warning, and woe to the luckless man whose ventures shall then be abroad. He will be a bankrupt; his money or his goods will be seized without a moment's warning and devoured by the monster of war. And pray where would Nashville be, and how would she weather such sudden tempests? Let us bring this matter home to our shops, and factories, and counting rooms. What capitalists would keep his means invested at such a point, exposed as it would be to the desolation and ravages of war at any moment? What would become of her Academies, and her University, to which thousands of students have flocked in the happy days of the past, when Tennessee bowered her beautiful waist with the golden girdle of the Union? All departed to places remote from the scenes of war—if such a spot could be found in the land—but alas! what hope could an American have of finding a place of quiet in his distracted country?

Assessment for Laborers.

In consequence of the interruption in the business of the pay department of the United States service at this point, caused by the exertions of the guerrillas who have been aided and countenanced by their good rebel friends in this place, General NEBLEY has issued an order which we copy, in blank, below. No one will have the hardihood to deny that if the Confederate Government deserves a contribution of one dollar, the Federal Government deserves at least another dollar from the same source. Indeed, we are not sure that it would not be well to make the rule more stringent, and say that the contribution for the Federal Government should be as much greater than the contribution to the Confederate Government, by as much as the old and long-tried government is better than the new one. All on whom the assessment specified below is made, will be convinced in their judgments that it is right even though their feelings may not exactly accord with the levy. Rebels who stop the payment of dues to our laborers and soldiers ought to be made to foot the bill out of their own pockets. It seems to us that the requisition is exactly right and proper.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17, 1862.
Special Order No. 17.

EXTRACT.

I. Communication with Louisville being temporarily interrupted, Capt. MONTGOMERY, Chief Engineer, is unable to draw his estimate of funds to pay the citizen laborers under his employ upon the public works; failing to do so will subject their families to want and suffering. Therefore it is ordered that the following named gentlemen, who have evinced a public spirit by subscription or active support to the Southern Confederacy, shall be required to advance to the United States Government the sums set opposite their names, to be received for by Capt. MONTGOMERY, and to be applied by him to the payment of the workmen referred to.

By command of Gen. NEBLEY,
JAS. A. LOWRIE,
Capt. and A. A. G.

A few days ago when the family of Governor JOHNSON, consisting of his wife, daughter, two sons, and son-in-law, arrived at Murfreesboro on their way hither, with a pass, and guard assigned them by the War Department at Richmond, FOREST, who was at Murfreesboro, refused to let the party pass his lines, swearing that the Confederate War Department had no authority over his lines, and that "if Jesus Christ were to come from Heaven he shouldn't pass his lines." It was only after the intercession of prominent secessionists that the party was allowed to proceed to Nashville. FOREST has thus settled one point decidedly, and that is, that he disclaims all connection with the Confederate Army, and acts only as an independent freebooter. He of course cannot claim the protection and treatment of a prisoner of war, if he is ever captured.

A Warning.

There are certain disloyal persons in the city who have been engaged in fabricating some groundless reports relative to the late military events in Kentucky, designed to stir up and feed sedition and treason. One of these rumors states that a courier arrived night before last at Headquarters from Gen. BUELL, stating that his force had been cut to pieces.—We are assured officially that no courier or dispatches have come since the dispatch which we gave our readers several days ago, announcing Buell's precipitate retreat. We have also been requested to state that the circulation of such falsehoods is a grave offence, subjecting their authors to the severest military punishment, and that all persons found guilty of fabricating these malicious falsehoods will be dealt with as traitors, spies, and enemies of the public safety.

Sain Mansfield, once a citizen of Knoxville, now a wealthy drug-ist in Memphis, was among the first who under the excitement of the occasion, and perhaps under other external and internal influences, took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government when Memphis was captured. Subsequently Mr. Mansfield expressed his regret because of his apparent infidelity to the South, and he became a useful friend of imprisoned Confederate officers and soldiers. He has been detected, imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, his drugs, valued at \$100,000, have been confiscated, his real estate and negroes have been appropriated, and \$75,000 in gold taken from his house. Of this last the Federal officer makes no report. Gold we suppose belong to the captors.—Knoxville Register.

Restraints by the Military on the Southern Traveling Public.

In the Confederate States Senate on the 4th instant, Mr. LEWIS, of Georgia, submitted the following:

"That it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent of the legal right which the military authorities have in putting restrictions upon the facilities of the Confederate States in travelling from one section of country to another; and how far they have the legal right to pass military orders restricting and prohibiting the transportation of the property of citizens upon railroads, canals or other mode of transportation; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. LEWIS said he had lately thought a great deal on this subject. It had troubled him. He had thought of it the night before in the still watches of the night. When Congress shall adjourn I wish to go home, but before I can be permitted to do so I must get some one who can identify me to go along with me to the Provost Marshal's office to enable me to get a pass. At the Provost's I shall be met at the door by a soldier with a bayonet.

After getting the pass I shall be again met at the cars by other soldiers with bayonets, who will demand to see my pass. The conductor must then see my pass. At other towns along my route I must be confronted by other armed men, and be obliged to obtain other passes, and undergo other examinations. This system will be kept up until I arrive at home with a pocket full of Provost Marshal's passes. This system is kept up ostensibly to detect spies. But it is unnecessary, for if a Yankee spy should come here and travel through the country he could find out nothing. But the greatest objection to the system is the expense entailed on the Government by the maintenance of a great army of provost officers, clerks and soldiers. The restrictions imposed by military officers on the transportation of goods is also a public evil and hardship on the citizens. Without great difficulty and delay, and annoyance from the military authorities, a man cannot transport a bushel of seed wheat from Virginia to Georgia.

I myself desire to carry home some seed wheat, but I, a free citizen of the Confederacy, cannot and will not humiliate myself by the required forms and circumlocutions. I have thought it my duty to call the attention of the Senate to these subjects, because the practices complained of are having the effect of alienating from the Government the affections of the people. They are beginning to doubt whether they are really gaining much by this revolution. All I have embarked in this great contest; my money, I can say without boasting, has been spent like water; my two only sons are either in the army or in their graves; and it does not seem to me either just or proper that I cannot be permitted to go from this city to my home without obtaining a pass like a negro.

Six Thousand Italian Soldiers for our War.

The New York Evening Post is permitted to publish the subjoined letter received from an officer of GARIBOLDI's army, tendering the services of six thousand Italian patriots to fight for the Union. Taken in connection with the personal offer of GARIBOLDI's services, this is a striking indication of the zeal of the Italian patriots in the cause of freedom.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15, 1862.

"I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and if you think its execution possible to favor me with an answer:

After the execrable betrayal, by which the great Garibaldi was captured at Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions, which government exercises towards them, prompts them to emigration! A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union! After minute and detailed enquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by two hundred good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848—1849 and 1859—1860.

Can and will the State of New York engage them? Will you enquire about this at His Excellency, Governor E. D. Morgan? They could all arrive ready equipped in New York.

Please accept this, my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my proffered services are accepted from this standpoint.

In the hope to be soon favored by an answer, I have the honor to subscribe with the most profound respect,
A—E—Colonel.

A translation of this letter has been forwarded to Governor MORGAN. It is understood that the GARIBOLDIANS whose services are thus tendered will have no difficulty in leaving Italy for the United States. They have taken no part in the late demonstrations, and are living quietly at their homes as peaceful citizens—retaining, however, their general form of military organization.

Wanted to Hire,

A Good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.

Proclamation of General Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, September 24, 1862.

General Order No. 76.]

All persons, male or female, within this department, of the age of eighteen years and upward, who have ever been citizens of the United States and have not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so called Confederate States, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the first day of October next, to the nearest Provost Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation. They shall also report their place of residence by number, street or other proper description and their occupation, which registry shall be signed by themselves, and each shall receive a certificate from the Marshal of Registration as claiming to be an enemy of the United States.

Any person, of those described in this order, neglecting so to register themselves, shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and all his or her property confiscated by order, as punishment for such neglect.

On the first day of October next every householder shall return to the Provost Marshal nearest him, a list of each inmate of his or her house of the age of eighteen years or upward, which list shall contain the following particulars: The name, sex, age and occupation of each inmate, whether a registered alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or one who has neglected to register himself or herself, either an alien, a loyal citizen, or a registered enemy. All householders neglecting to make such returns, or making a false return, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, with hard labor, or both.

Each policeman will, within his beat, be held responsible that every householder failing to make such return, within three days from the first day of October, is reported to the Provost Marshal, and five dollars for every such neglect for every day in which it is not reported, will be deducted from such policeman's pay, and he shall be dismissed. And a like sum for conviction of any householder not making his or her return shall be paid to the policeman reporting such householder.

Every person who shall, in good faith, renew his or her allegiance to the United States previous to the first day of October next, and shall remain truly loyal, will be recommended to the President for pardon for his or her previous offences.

By command of Major-General Butler,
GEORGE C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

First class talent for the field is very rare. It is only in the wars of the French republic that we find the determined pursuit of it reduced to a system. When the French, after long continued and wearisome defeats, at length grew desperate, they resorted to expedients which seemed outrageous, but which in the end proved successful. They were all invented by civilians in the Government at Paris, and we mention them now only as curiosities.

First, they, although ignorant of the art of war, saw that their numerous armies were in detail through the superior strategy of the enemy, and hence they ordered that the armies of the republic should move only in great bodies and attack en masse. The effect of this rude but wonderful decree was of course an immediate change for the better, as no opposing force could resist a furious onset en masse by a great army. Second, they took to trying and punishing their Generals for ill success. Some were banished, some imprisoned, and some executed. This fearful pressure induced every General to fight for his life, and quickened his wits in the most remarkable style. Savage as was the device, it succeeded.

Third, they ordered their Generals to achieve fixed results by given times, and tried them for their lives if they failed. In this, too, they met with much success. It overcame the proverbial tardiness of Generals. Fourth, they sent civil agents to accompany each army in the field, and see that the orders from Paris were promptly enforced. These agents were members of the Government mostly; and although they did much damage by their intermeddling, in cases where bad agents were chosen, yet in others they accelerated good results, and on the whole kept such a watch on the Generals as to compel them to be on the alert in all their movements.

We submit these facts for the consideration of the public. They were undoubtedly very severe and arbitrary. Nevertheless, they regenerated the French military service, and brought glory to it in the midst of a long continued profusion of disasters.

The Richmond Dispatch urges that legislation be had for the removal of negroes into the interior, wherever our armies approach, assuming that they have already escaped from their masters. The Dispatch might add, that a great many masters have escaped from their slaves. The masters and the slaves run in opposite directions, the latter sometimes starting first, and sometimes the former.—Los Angeles Journal.

Notice.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated at No. 1 Boarding House, in a convenient part of the city by day, week or month.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Bragg's Army at Chaplin Hills.

Capture of 2,000 Prisoners, and a Large Amount of Arms and Ammunition.

Bragg Surrounded by General Buell.

Bragg has to Surrender or Fight.

Federal Forces Occupy Lexington.

Rebels Going to Camp Dick Robinson.

The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

A Rebel Battery on the Rappahannock Captured.

The State Elections of Yesterday.

A letter from Gen. Boyle at Louisville, dated Oct. 14th, to Governor Johnson, yesterday evening, states that on the 9th inst., General McCook's division engaged Bragg's force on the 9th inst., at Chaplin Hills near Perryville, and routed them completely, killing and wounding some 2,000 of them and capturing over 2,000 prisoners with a large amount of arms and ammunition. The rebels are retreating by the Lancaster turnpike, southward, and our forces are in pursuit. If the rebels retreat it will most likely be by Somerset, as they can hardly escape by Somerset.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 14.

We have positive assurance here that Gen. Burbridge's division of Gen. Granger's army corps, from Cincinnati, occupied Lexington this morning.

We have no details as to the evacuation by the rebels, but it is known that they went in the direction of Camp Dick Robinson.

A portion of Gen. Dumont's army advanced upon Harrodsburg yesterday and captured seventy rebel prisoners at Lawrenceburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

It is reported that a courier arrived here this evening, bringing information to the effect that Gen. Buell had succeeded in completely surrounding thirty thousand of Gen. Bragg's forces on yesterday, and that he had given them until nine o'clock this morning to surrender or fight.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN,
PLEASANT VALLEY, Oct. 13.

The news of the success of Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania, and in the rear of the army, has occasioned no unnecessary excitement among the troops, when it is taken into consideration that the river is fordable at so many points, and that the army has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and makes it easy for a large rebel force of cavalry to penetrate it. The moment the fact that the rebels had crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made that was deemed necessary. The rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, had reached seventy-eight miles within twenty-four hours, without a change of horses or rest. At that point, while attempting to cross, they were repulsed, and nine of them taken prisoners. The loss on our side was one wounded.

Stuart finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles down the river to White Ford, where he made good his escape. Gen. Pleasanton, while pursuing them, lost the use of his guns, his horses going into exhaustion.

It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel cavalry and our own, are the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue with infantry. Orders were out to the different commanders to move and occupy the position assigned, but unfortunately at this particular time the majority of the cavalry force was absent on important duty at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stuart. On an occasion of this kind, infantry, not being able to make a lengthy march, is of no practical use except in guarding fords near at hand. When Stuart crossed at McCoy's ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that place in advance. His movements after crossing were rapid. He marched his force ninety-five miles in twenty-five hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens, from the time General Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp, until he came up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The vote polled here to-day was much larger than ever polled in this city. The Union ticket will have about 1,200 majority, which is a small gain over the Republican majority in 1860. Terre Haute city gives Scott, Union, for Congress, 1,930; Voorhees, Dem., 1,170—gain for Union ticket. Tippecanoe county, probable Union majority, 400. Orth, Union, for Congress, undoubtedly elected. Reports

from Boone county indicate a large Union majority. Wayne county, Richmond precinct, Union ticket 1,034; Democratic 552. Center township, Union, 303; Democratic, 214. Centerville, Wayne county, the average Union majority is 104. There is nothing definite with regard to the State ticket yet.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—The St. Paul Pioneer of the 12th says despatches were received by Gen. Pope from General Sibley. He reports the Indian war, so far as the Sioux are concerned, about ended. The entire force of the lower bands surrendered to Gen. Sibley. He has probably 2,000 prisoners.

The Rebel Retreat.

We thought that General Bragg would certainly make a stand against General Buell at Camp Dick Robinson. We presume that everybody thought so. Probably Bragg himself thought so. The position is eminently favorable for defence. Its natural and artificial strength is worth 30,000 men.

But Bragg has retreated from Camp Dick Robinson. He has fled before Buell's approach. He probably reflected, that if a single corps of Federal troops could withstand his whole host an entire day as at Perryville and win the victory too, he would have precious little chance in encountering Buell's whole force even with the great advantages offered by Camp Dick Robinson. At this time he is probably aiming to get out of Kentucky as quick as possible. This is to be the poor upshot of his invasion of the State with a force purporting to consist of not less than a hundred thousand men—this the miserable end of all the sounding and vaunting proclamations addressed to Kentuckians by himself and his half dozen Generals. The rebels came in as bragwarts and blusters, and they flee as sneaks and cowards.

But Buell, the despatches say, is in full pursuit. We trust that the pursuit will be rapid, unbroken, and effective. We hope that the pursuing forces will be encumbered with the least practicable amount of transportation. They ought to overtake the enemy and to force him into battle or at least to press continually and vigorously upon his rear, capturing prisoners and guns and wagons and supplies of all kinds, and breaking him up so utterly that he can never rally in strength again. Buell has now an opportunity of redeeming Kentucky and rendering a mighty service to his country, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that he will turn the opportunity to the best possible account. Let him capture or annihilate or disperse or drive out Bragg's army, embracing as it does the corps of Kirby Smith and that of Humphrey Marshall, and all the guerrillas throughout our State will perish even as vermin perish with the death of the body upon which they subsist.

Grant's army under the lead of Rosecrans has done a glorious work in Mississippi. Having gained a victory over Price, it followed up that victory day after day and night after night with tremendous energy until the enemy's forces were so shattered and broken that they could be reunited no more. The result relieves the whole of Western Tennessee and opens the way for the Federal army to advance unopposed into the centre and through all the borders of Mississippi and Alabama and wherever else it pleases. And now let Buell pursue and destroy Bragg's army in the same way, and the rebellion throughout the greater part of the country will be as dead as the peeps of the Dead Sea.—Los Angeles Journal.

Great Excitement at the Race-Track.

THREE RACES IN ONE DAY!

A TROTTING MATCH!

A running Race, seven entries, mile heats, A Mule Race, single dash of a mile. 6c Admittance to the stand and track, 50 cents. Commence at 2 o'clock precisely. Oct. 18—18

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THIS UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for the instruction of boys in all the various English branches, and also the classics, on MONDAY, the 1st of September next, at No. 126, Broad street, near the Franklin turnpike.

Having devoted his life to teaching, he desires to give his pupils the best instruction possible, and will receive no fee for tuition, but will receive instruction daily to that branch of language.

TERMS—\$2.50 a week, session of 20 weeks—invariably in advance.

School from 9 o'clock to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
For any further particulars, the undersigned can be seen at any time at his office, No. 42, (up stairs) Cherry street, opposite the old building.

JAMES TRIMBLE.

REFERENCES—Jas. Hugh Smith, A. V. S. Lindsey, Lemuel Nibbel, George Lincoln, Joseph Fowler, Wm. Shupe, Jas. J. Mays and Dr. J. W. Hoyte, Aug. 22—24

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Summer Street, between Cedar and Union, (West side) NASHVILLE, TENN.

Mlle EUGENIE M. TOUPET

Will open a French and English day school on the corner of Summer street, 1862, in which all the solid and ornamental branches of a thorough and refined English and French female education will be taught.

French will be taught through and through, and the pupils attending Mlle T's school, will receive instruction daily in that beautiful language.

FRENCH CLASSES.
At the close of her school, daily, in the afternoon, Mlle T. will have separate French classes for young ladies and misses, also for married or single ladies, to whom not being in French will be given, three times weekly, either at her school or at her residence, as above, for the purpose of conversing with her as an efficient teacher are too well known to the Nashville community for many years, and requires any recommendation.

The terms of her school, and English tuition, are made moderate and to suit the present times.
For further particulars, apply to Mlle T. personally, at the residence, or for friends, Mrs. Joseph Wrenn, No. 25 High street, Nashville, Aug. 22